The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,029.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52	0
including postage..... „ 73	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 28	0
including postage..... „ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „ 16	0
including postage..... „ 21	0
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including postage..... „ 7	12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto..... „ 2	8
Third Ditto..... „ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0	2 As. per

One, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „	
Third and succeeding 2 „ „	

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JONES—September 18th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Sir. Charles Jones, of a son.

SEITZ—August 22nd, at Chipping, Campden, Gloucestershire, the wife of H.L.C. Seitz, Esq., M.R.C.S.L. & Ed., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOGGS—DIVOLEY—August 27th, at Paris, Alexander Boggs, Esq., M.D., late of the Madras Medical Service, to Marguerite Berthe, daughter of the Baron and Baroness D'Ivoley.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sep.	Sep.	Down	Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	21	Leave Bussorah	25	9
„ Karachee	11	25	„ Fao	29	13
„ Guadur	12	26	„ Bushire	27	11
„ Muscat	15	29	„ Linga	29	13
		Oct.			Oct.
„ B. Abbas	17	1	„ B. Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	18	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	21	5	„ Guadur	5	19
„ Fao	22	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	23	7	Arrive Bombay	19	24

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE CAPE, UNDER STEAM.

THE Inman Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," Captain Jones, 1,906 tons Register, and 350 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about 21st instant.

She has accommodation for forty First Class Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

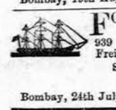
FOR MAURITIUS.

(*With quick despatch.*)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868.



FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE—The S. S. "WEST INDIAN'S" departure for Singapore and Hongkong has been POSTPONED to the 24th instant, on which date she will leave without fail.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

BARQUE HADDINGTON, from London. Consignees are requested to take notice that this Ship has arrived, and is now ready to discharge Cargo.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 15th September, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "MONARCHY," Day, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Day will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,

Agents of Ship "Monarchy."

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA.

Opposite the Julich's Place.

Cologne (Prussia).

Purveyor to Th. Th. M. M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medal—London, 1851, 1862. Paris, 1867. Oporto, 1865.

The genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor, in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronised by the Royalty, Nobility, and Gentry of England, and all other nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem Julich's Platz,

(opposite the Julich's Place).

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my aforementioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Cologne, 1868. (opposite the Julich's Place.)

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F. opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES. Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

or PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a pearl like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for 'ROWLANDS' 's articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

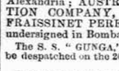
The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,800 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(*Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers*)



THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched on MONDAY, 28th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 16th September 1868. Agents.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill; recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING called for FRIDAY the 18th instant has been POSTPONED till the following TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September 1868.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A FIRST DIVIDEND, at the rate of TWO SHILLINGS in the the POUND Sterling, having been declared payable to all Creditors of the Corporation whose Claims have been duly admitted, I hereby give Notice that the same will be PAYABLE at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.

WILLIAM STEEL,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *or the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and of the Estate of ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order dated the 17th day of September instant, made by the Honourable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD in the above matters, it was ordered that the said ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE be discharged under Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, in my Chambers, in the High Court, at 10-30 of the clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 17th day of September 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,

Attorneys for Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1672 of 1866.

Assabayee, widow of Abdool Rahman Hajee Adum, deceased, Joosub Abdool Rahman, Khadoobayee and Fatimabayee, infant son and daughters of the said late Abdool Rahman Hajee Adum, by their guardian Mahomed bin Ahmajee, respectively of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing outside the Fort in Bebee Jan Row in a house assessed under No. 75..... } *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Marriambayee, widow and administratrix of Hajee Adum Abdool Rahman, deceased; Meya Ahmed, the infant son of Mahomed Hoosain; Goolam Mahomed and Rahimtoola, sons of the said late Hajee Adum Abdool Rahman; Khutijabayee, widow of the deceased Abdool Rahman Hajee Adum, respectively of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing outside the Fort in Nagdevi Street in a house No. 36; Hajee Ibrahim Hoosain, also Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, residing outside the Fort in Nizam Hafiz Street; and Fatimabayee, widow of Hajee Joosub, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing outside the Fort in Bebee Jan Street..... } *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit, which Order bears date the Fifth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons Claiming DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the Estate of the late HAJEE ADAM ABDOOL RAHMAN, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Fifth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five, are hereby required to file such Claim, in writing, in my Office in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 24th day of August 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

TERMS—CASH.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GARNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
100 Barrels Tar.
150 Barrels Pitch.
200 Barrels Rosin.
100 Boxes American Clocks.
181,000 feet Lumber, 3, 2, and 1 inch.
"Orange Leaf," "Golden Leaf," and Honey Dew obacco.

B. F. FIELD, Junior.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, by direction of the Chairman, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of September 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the consideration of the Finance Committee's Report on the question of maintaining the Municipal License Tax.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th September 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Seventy Thousand Indian Maunds of BOMBAY SALT for the use of the Cochin Government.

1. Tenders will be received till MONDAY the 5th proximo, and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

2. Twenty-five Thousand Indian Maunds to be delivered at the Port of Mipooram in Cochin in the months of October and November 1868, and the remainder gradually in each succeeding month, so as to complete the delivery by the end of March 1869.

4. The Salt to be landed by the Contractor at his own expense.

5. Salt not pure and of good quality will be rejected.

6. The Tenders must specify in words at length the rate, in Rupees, per hundred Indian Maunds.

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

8. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Bombay Salt."

J. S. VERNÉDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin.
9th September 1868.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13, Meadow Street, Bombay, begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has opened the above premises as a General Outfitting Establishment, combining a *Tailoring Department*, which is under the superintendence of a first-class English Cutter, with all other branches of the business including

Hosiery,	Hats,
Shirts,	Helmets,
Collars,	Boots,
Neckties,	Portmanteaus,
Scarves,	Overland Trunks,
Umbrellas,	Railway Rugs,

and every description of *Travelling Requisites.*

NANSEE KHYRAZ specially invites an inspection of his extensive stock of Woollens, comprising a varied assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods of the best English manufacture.

The stock being regularly replenished by monthly arrivals of the most fashionable Patterns, NANSEE KHYRAZ hopes, by being able to offer to his Customers the newest style of Goods, to meet with a continuance and increase of that support with which he has been favoured during the past fifteen years, and which it will be his aim—by prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to his care—to deserve.

All-wool Tweed Suit.....	from	Rs. 30
Colored Flannel Sleeping Suit from		„ 12
Flannel Shirt.....	from	„ 6

FOR SALE, a single barrelled small bore match RIFLE—by Henry, in case, with fittings complete.

THIRD FLOOR TO BE LET—suitable for a Married Man, or three Bachelors, 13, Meadow Street.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of this Hotel, has no sum of immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Municipal Commissioner will receive Tenders for the construction of about 300 wrought IRON CAGES for the protection of young trees.

A sample Cage may be seen at the Municipal Workshops at Boree Bunder.

Tenders, stating price per cwt. (including oiling, painting, and delivery) are to be sent in to the Municipal Commissioner on or before the 25th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Apollo House, 15th September 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for certain work to be carried out on the Middle Ground Shoal, Bombay Harbour, will be received by the undersigned at his Office, at the Mazagon Workshops, up to 6th October 1868, till 1 P.M.

Particulars will be learnt on personal application at the Office from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. PYM, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, 15th September 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
		1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
3	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOW READY,

SECOND EDITION OF

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,

(Act XXV. of 1862),

Annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the Superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

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Bombay, 9th September 1868.

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DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

				For Candy.
Oomrawuttee, Akola	}	New		225 to 227
Broach				225 to 228
Dhollera				235 to 240
Bhownuggur	}			219 to 215
Veeravul				225 to 230
Vingorla				235 to 238
Dharwar Sawginned				215 to 218
Khandeish				
Barsee				

Ready sales .....250 Candies.
Market dull.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 12th September 1863.

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	25,922 15 10
Merchandize		14,636 9 5
Electric Telegraph		258 2 0
Total Rs...		40,817 11 3

Corresponding Week in September 1867.

Coaching	30,867 13	0
Merchandise	10,177 10	11
Electric Telegraph	397 12	0
Total Rs ..	41,443	3 11
Decrease	625	8 8

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Phelps, Captain, Commissary, on leave, from Poona.
Halahan, Assistant-Surgeon, on leave, from Deolooli.
Milnes, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Ellichpoor.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Adam, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment, on leave, to Malligaum.
Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
Hennell, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Gazette of India, September 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, 4 months.
Mr. A. H. Benton, 6 months.
Mr. F. B. Peacock, 4 months.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, under Section 63, Clause 1 of Act XIII. of 1864, that, until further orders, the minimum proportion of females embarked on emigrant vessels at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall be fixed at 40 to 100 males.

Surgeon J. P. Nash, Civil Surgeon of Merkara in Coorg, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate described in Section 23 of Act XXV. of 1861 to be exercised within the precincts of the jail at that station.

The Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 31st ultimo.

Lieutenant G. G. Reid, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Kirwee, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Police, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Lieutenant W. Freeth, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Coorg, has passed the examination in the Canarese language according to the test prescribed in G.O.G.G., No. 731, dated the 9th of September 1863.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J. Stubbs officiated as Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from the 24th July to the 9th August 1867, inclusive.

Colonel Stubbs assumed charge of the officiating appointment of Commissioner, East Berar, on the 7th September 1867.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Commission of the Central Provinces with effect from the 1st July 1868 to fill existing temporary vacancies :—

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 1st Class.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Crichton, C.B., Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Dennys, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 2nd Class.

Captain C. B. L. Smith, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Major E. M. Playfair, Deputy Commissioner.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners 3rd Class.

Captain W. B. Thomson, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.
Captain H. F. Newmarch, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.
Major J. Ashburner, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

To be Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 4th Class.

Captain E. R. H. Twyford, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Mr H. Reid, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Captain J. L. Loch, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Captain H. C. E. Ward, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

To be Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Lieutenant M. H. Bowie, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.
Mr. H. J. McGeorge, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Captain T. H. B. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

To be Officiating Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class.

Mr. H. E. Wrottesley, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Lieutenant J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Lieutenant W. Vertue, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Mr. C. F. Van Ingen, Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, has obtained leave of absence on private affairs for four months from the 6th June last.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant G. F. Thorp and Ensign J. Butler, of the 19th Foot, candidates for the Staff Corps, are, as a special case, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—Dated 30th August 1838.—Confirming the Regimental order issued to the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 22nd August 1868 directing Captain T. H. Way, Officiating Squadron Subaltern, to officiate in addition as Adjutant.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—Lieutenant Lothian Kerr Scott, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, from the 11th May 1868, to the 10th June 1869, under the Regulations of 1854.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cadre of the late 6th E. R.—Lieutenant A. L. Playfair, Staff Corps, to be Captain from 7th May 1868, in the room of Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. A. Grant, C.B., retired.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified :—Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Harry Cortlandt Anderson, 2nd Sept. 1868.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Lieutenant Charles Richard Cock, 4th Sept. 1868.

With reference to Government General Order No. 773 of the 12th August 1868, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. S. A. Lockhart, of the late 44th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant J. G. Fuller, of the 91st Foot, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General with the two Brigades of the Hazara Field Force.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the extra or command allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem, hitherto sanctioned to Non-Commissioned Officers of the Commissariat Department, when employed at a distance from their stations, shall be granted to every such Non-Commissioned Officer under the following circumstances :—

1st.—While on the march in charge of the victualling arrangement of a Regiment or Detachment.

2nd.—While in charge of a depôt or cholera, or other camp situated five miles and more distant from his proper station, or when in charge of two or more cholera camps irrespective of their distance.

3rd.—While on field or foreign service.

The allowance is not admissible to Non-Commissioned Officers of Regiments or Detachments acting as Commissariat Sergeants with their own Regiments or Detachments during the march. Such Non-Commissioned Officers will be restricted to the full staff salary of the Commissariat Department, in addition to the full military pay of the grade of the incumbent.

The following letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

India Office ; London, 12th August 1868.

Sir,—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Major J. Reay, Major G. J. D. Hay, Major H. E. Qain, and Major T. Taylor.

Captain F. H. Conolly, per "Lady Melville," and Captain W. Phaire.

Lieutenant C. S. Morrison, Lieutenant G. P. Cumming, per "Shannon," and Lieutenant F. W. Crohan.

Assistant Surgeon I. G. Skarvlon, per "Shannon," and Assistant J. E. T. Aitchison, per "St. Lawrence."

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Colonel W. Richardson, C.B., 6 months.
Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Lake, C.S.I., 4 months.
Major F. H. M. Sitwell, 6 months.
Major G. H. Gordon, 6 months.
Lieutenant N. Lowis, 6 months.
Lieutenant H. C. Collier, 3 months.
Lieutenant J. S. Melville, 6 months.
Surgeon Major J. K. Walter, 4 months.
Surgeon H. A. Oldfield, 6 months.

The under mentioned Officer has been permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, viz :—

Surgeon P. O'Brien, from the 6th July 1868.

Lieutenant R. Milne, late 5th Bengal Native Infantry, has been placed on the retired list from the 22nd July 1867.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—Major Henry King, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment Native Infantry, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lieutenant R. H. Grant, Royal Artillery, Officiating 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 1476, dated 4th September 1868, the services of Assistant Surgeon H. Potter, of the Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—18TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
Sailing vessel			Nominal.
Steamer		Rs. 4 to 7	per bale.
China	Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius	Grain	Rs. 9 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 18	Carnatic (s)	Perrins	Suez, Sept. 11.
	Rutlandshire	Cheevers	Liverpool, May 26.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 18	Nancy	Ronsein	Pondicherry.
	Minnehaha	Calder	Moulmein.
	Impulse	Doughty	Moulmein.
	Ceylon	Leech	Galle.
	The Foundling	Varian	Liverpool.
	Annie Sharp	Evans	Colombo.
	Malacca (s)	Macnamara	China.
	T. E. Lemon	Bennie	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Humber*, Bell, to Batavia.
Ship *Moderation*, Phelps, to Saigon.
Ship *Glendarroch*, Wardrop, to Callao.
Ship *New Orleans*, Fernian, to Batavia.
Ship *Alice Venard*, Humphrey, to Callao.
Ship *Queen Victoria*, Hughes, to Liverpool.

The steamer *Taylor*, to Kutch, began to load yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—LOST, from the ship "Minnehaha" on the morning of the 18th instant, an UPPER TOP-SAIL YARD with ROLLING CHOCKS and SLUG HOOPS. Any one possessing information respecting the above will please communicate with CAPTAIN CALDER on board the ship "Minnehaha."
Bombay, 18th September 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "RUTLANDSHIRE," Captain CHEEVERS, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Good without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain CHEEVERS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents Ship "Rutland-shire."

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the WIDENING and COMPLETION of the CAMMATEEPOORA FORAS ROAD and of the GRANT ROAD.
Printed Forms of Tenders and Bills of Quantities may be obtained at this Office, where also Drawings and Specification of the proposed Works may be seen.
Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 30th of September 1868, addressed to ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSELL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House,
18th Sept. 1868.

POSTAL NOTICE,

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates :—

October	3	December	12
November	14		

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf.
A Mail leaves for Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

A LITTLE item of intelligence from Europe reached the Indian public a few days ago, which gives rise to somewhat painful reflections. Months since we learned that the French Government favoured the establishment of a Franco-American telegraphic line as a rival to our own successful venture, and now we hear that the manufacture of the cable has already begun. There is a promptitude about this rapid following of our lead which is not without its moral. The present ruler of France cannot be accused of neglecting French interests : on the contrary he has manifested a keenness of insight and a resolution of purpose rarely displayed by any monarch. The new line will run under the Atlantic to St. Pierre, one of the islands off Newfoundland restored to the French in 1815, and another line will run direct to the continent. Now we may take it for granted that the purely French line will be first established, and that the French will be steadfast in securing a thorough command of the cable. No doubts are entertained of the practicability of the enterprise, especially as the men who laid the cable of 1867 will be engaged in the work. Indeed, in several respects the task will be performed by the conjoined genius and skill of the two nations ; and there is no reason to apprehend that it will not constitute an additional triumph of ocean telegraphy. Independently of the commercial benefits which the completion of the enterprise will confer upon the continent, it is manifest that it will be a political advantage to France in the event of any serious rupture of the public peace in Europe.

Of course, these considerations do not in any way furnish ground for hostile comment on the scheme. Far from it. We rejoice in the extension of intercommunication between all the states of the civilized world ; believing that, on the whole, tranquility is thereby rendered much less uncertain, and that facility of communication reacts upon and increases communication itself. But what we wish to point out is that if France finds it worth while to promote a direct connexion with America, upon whose mainland she has not a single possession, and off whose coasts she has a direct interest only in a few fishing isles in a inhospitable clime, how much more ought England to find worth while the establishment of direct communication with the East. France, the continent itself, has no interest in America compared with ours, which stretches from Alexandria through all the lands and seas, as far eastward as the mouth of the Peiho and the northern waters of Japan. The possible benefit, independently of commerce and trade, which France and the continent may derive from America, is almost entirely contingent and speculative. But the stake, direct and indirect, which England has throughout the East, is direct, constant, immense. Not only is there the vast commerce—the cotton of Bombay, the opium of Calcutta, the gold of Australia, the silk and tea of China, the produce of the great valleys watered by the Indus and the Ganges, the safety of all which traffic has to be guarded ; but there are political liabilities so extensive and imperative, so nearly touching our existence as an empire, that no State in the world can show a status like that we occupy, or pretend to be our rivals in responsibility and power. At any moment we may be involved in war, not only with a European nation, but with one or more of the countless tribes of men which destiny has placed under our influence or control. We may have troubles in our own wide circuit of immediate dominion ; we may have quarrels beyond its pale ; we may meet face to face some sudden emergency demanding prompt treatment, but requiring aid from home for its ultimate settlement. Yet, knowing well that swiftness and certainty of communication is an essential of safety under the new conditions of the world, we are content to allow our readiest lines to remain in the hands of nations, any one of whom, or the whole of whom, might in a week be our bitter foes. At this moment the Indian Government cannot send a swift word to London without the sufferance of Persia, Turkey, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France. To the list of possibly hostile powers it is now proposed to add Russia, the very nation above all others which may be the most interested in blocking the wires. Yet, oddly enough, Colonel Goldsmid thinks the fact that a Siemens line through Russia is to be established, ought to destroy the "popular objection" that telegraphic communication with India will be in the hands of one or two European Powers. We are puzzled to see how the construction of the new line invalidates the popular objection. A line of cord is only as showy as its weakest part, and a line of telegraphic wire comes under the same rule. Now the weakest parts of existing lines are Persia on one side and Belgium and France on the other. It is true that we might protect the Persian part of the line, but in the event of a European war the lines through France and Belgium might be useless, except on the unlikely hypothesis that we are always to be an active ally of the French Emperor. At any moment the Eastern question may break out in a form involving us with more than one European nation, and assuming that Persia can be thoroughly controlled, we should have to rely upon the precarious route by Constantinople and the Hague. Are we justified in placing our empire in the East upon the peril of such a chance ? If that question can be answered in the affirmative then Colonel Goldsmid is right. But what statesmen would dare to answer yes to our interrogation. No doubt the force of the objection is mitigated by the proposed establishment of the new line, because it is impossible to conceive of a war in which we should not have Russia for a foe ; but recent events on the Danube—Russian preparations for the conting gency of a war on the Rhine—show that the quiescence of Russia in such a conjuncture is eminently unlikely ; while it is manifest that any move of that power towards the Bosphorus must bring England into the field.

And all the time that we are satisfied with makeshifts, the geographical conditions conducive to our imperial sway have furnished us with a means of taking at least one more measure to preserve it. We are still the greatest naval power in the world, and still possess unexhausted means of increasing our force afloat. There is no limit virtually to the navy which we could place on the seas to guard the great lines of communication and uphold the honour of the flag. Moreover, the courage and the foresight of our ancestors have secured for us posts along the open water-ways, studding the oceans with places of strength and reservoirs of power. Between England and Egypt we have two first-class fortresses, and what is of more moment, two depots and arsenals, where fleets can take shelter or refit, and where immense resources can be stored up. The right of way through Egypt cannot be taken from us, if we are true to ourselves and make a right use of our means ; and from Suez to the continent of Ind no power exists which can dispute our control. Why is it, then, that, except as avowed makeshifts, do we desert our own element, and take the telegraphic wires through foreign lands ? Why do we not submerge a line from England to Lisbon, from Lisbon to Gibraltar, and from Gibraltar through Malta to the Nile? What has become of the old imperial spirit that we depend on foreign powers for an advantage which we ought to hold by our own right ? True it may be said that a line from England to Gibraltar would lie within reach of France and Spain, and run risk of being cut ; but surely this is an odd argument in the mouths of those who counsel continued dependence upon, and run their wires actually through the lands of foreign, and it may be, hostile powers. It could not be so easy to break a deep sea line as it is to stop a land line, and while the risk in the former case is contingent, in the latter it is certain. We will not assume to judge of the motives which prevent the adoption of a direct British telegraph from England to the East ; but we are sure that no European of the first-class would put up with the expedients doing duty for a satisfactory and safe communication between the home of our empire and its great Eastern dominions. At least we might have a cable from Gibraltar to Alexandria, and from Suez to Bombay ; a measure which would diminish the peril which now overhangs our communications.

The British Government has just adopted a scheme giving it the command of the home lines. Let the operation of the Act be extended, and let the Home Government, in connexion with the Government of India, assume the duty of providing prompt, swift, direct, and secure communication with the seat of British power in the eastern world.

WE hear from Poona that the private theatricals at Dapoorie on the 16th were a great success ; that the two ladies who took part in the performance acted splendidly ; that they were well supported by the gentlemen ; and that altogether the entertainment gave great satisfaction.

THE "Deccan Herald" of yesterday states that the body of a soldier of the 46th Regiment was found in a well in the Government garden at Poona on Tuesday morning last, and was recognized as that of Private John Raney, who had been missing for the two previous days. An inquest was held to enquire into the cause of his death, and the opinion arrived at was deceased fell into the well, and, as it was very dark at the time, met death by drowning. He was a well conducted man of long service.

BY the information which has reached us from the northern and western portions of Rajpootana, as well as from districts of the Central Provinces especially Dumoh, there is every reason to apprehend great distress from scarcity if no, actual famine, unless rain speedily falls in great abundance.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 15.

THE Rev. C. Whyte, Chaplain of Landour, died at the "Hills North of Deyrah" eight days ago.

THE Propagation of the Gospel Society have not succeeded in finding any one qualified to succeed the Rev. Mr. Symonds, and he has consequently offered to remain in charge of the local Secretaryship one more year, or until March 1870. Mr. Symonds' connection with this Presidency has now extended over more than a quarter of a century.—*Madras Times, August* 12.

COLONEL CARMICHAEL, of the 94th Regiment will succeed Colonel Ross as Deputy Quarter-Master General in Egypt.—*Army and Navy Gazette, August* 22.

THE "Forte," 29, screw, recently commissioned at Sheerness, will, when ready, proceed to the East Indies, where she will hoist the broad pennant of Commodore Leopold G. Heath, C.B. at present flying on board the Octavia, 35, screw, ordered to England, having been over three years in commission.—*Ibid.*

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

WE in the City have enjoyed within the last few days all the luxury of a new sensation. We have been most satisfactorily hoaxed. Now, the practical joker is a recognised member of the body politic, and like the bore, the punster, the quiz, and the blue-stocking is a tolerated and sometimes admired nuisance. But he seldom comes into financial circles. The air of fact in which commerce lives and moves and has its being is not favourable to the birth of anything whose healthy vitality depends on the imagination. However in the present case the hoax has been of a nature which derived all its point from purely mercantile considerations. To make this intelligible I must go back a little and indulge in a long preliminary statement. Few of your English readers are ignorant of the history of the Credit Foncier, Limited, whose leading spirit, Mr. Albert Grant, *née* Gottheimer, has been M. P. for Kidderminster for several years past, and as such has given a disinterested support to the great party of which a kindred spirit, Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, is the chosen head. Three years ago the Credit Foncier was in its glory, the inherent unsoundness of the principle on which it was based had not then become apparent, and an immense number of people here and in France believed that by "floating" industrial undertakings of various kinds, by making loans at high interest secured on immovable property, a mine of wealth had been opened up which might be worked for ages. The Pereires thought so in Paris, Mr. Grant borrowed the notion from them and introduced it into England. We now see how the Credit Mobilier came to grief, and a similar cause has reduced the Credit Foncier to a position in which it can undertake no fresh business. This decadence, however, has been a work of time. At first everything looked rosy ; everything it touched seemed to turn to gold ; it confessed to enormous profits, and it declared dividends whose amplitude transcended the wildest dreams of avarice. One half-year—if I mistake not April 1866—a dividend was paid equal to 32 per cent. on the capital. Up till May 1866 all went on swimmingly, "but then there came a frost, a killing frost" which nipped a good many financial schemes in the bud and blighted many of them into precipitate liquidation. The Credit Foncier, however, held up its head bravely for some time ; introduced some new undertakings, including a really promising improvement in Milan and another in Brussels ; and did much to prevent the shares falling to panic prices or becoming absolutely unsaleable by reducing the nominal liability and closing its capital. But then the source from which dividends were derived was at the same time dried up ; nothing would float quickly enough to yield a prompt return, and the company was left with a mass of debentures and other securities of various associations for which it had engaged to find capital in the open market, and, failing to do so, had become more or less responsible itself. Then the dividends fell off, the last was paid exactly a year ago, and no further distribution of any sort is now in early propect for the clamorous shareholders. In default of that they were presented a month ago with a report containing a long list of investments of the company's capital to the tune of two millions sterling, against securities valued at fully three millions. Naturally the shareholders were dissatisfied. Men who had bought shares under the notion that they were to get twenty or thirty per cent. for their money, were in a mortal rage when they found they were to get nothing. Accordingly at the last meeting the anger found open vent. Just before it took place Mr. Grant was announced to have resigned the Governorship from "impaired health." He was also, it turned out, to resign his seat for Kidderminster ; so that altogether things looked very fishy, and to those who were already in alarm there was an air of *sauve qui peut* about the general arrangements. Unreasoning panic had a good deal to do with the feeling and with the course adopted. For what did the shareholders resolve upon ? With the genuine spirit of enraged Britons they looked round for a sacrifice. Of course the obvious victims were Mr. Grant and his brother directors. But it was not easy to get at them. There was nothing wrong with the accounts. There had been no mystification as to the nature of the business done, and every shareholder who was not an absolute idiot knew that operations so purely speculative involved the chances of a glut of profits one year, and a dearth for several years after. It so happened, however, that the directors had obtained their remuneration on the "estimated" profits, and had under that arrangement divided among themselves as commission about £145,000, whereof it is asserted Mr. Grant received a half. But the profits though estimated had not been all *realised* : *ergo* what could be plainer—the directors ought to return their remuneration to the shareholders ! That is, the very men who took their 30 per cent. dividends without doubt or scruple, and as a part of the transaction voted certain sums to the directors, wanted those sums back again, the original bargain upset, and all the labour of the directors to go for nothing. I confess it appears to me the shareholders have not the shadow of a claim in law or reason, and that if they carry out the idea logically they should all refund their dividends as well, and with the proceeds commence a less speculative business. The claim, however, was made, and a committee of investigation is now sitting to examine the whole of the past history and present standing of the concern.

This brings me to the hoax. Soon after the meeting of the Credit Foncier shareholders a leading article appeared in the *Times* on the subject. It was couched in a very fine strain indeed, and made one's bosom glow with proud emotion to think how prescient, sagacious, and truly moral the spirit of British journalism was. The burden of it was that everything had happened exactly as "we" had always said it would, that the directors had behaved very badly and were morally bound to make restitution of some kind to the shareholders. About a week after the article appeared, that is on Monday last, a letter was published in the *Times*, signed "J. S. Wortley," from Royal Hotel, Lowestoft. Now, the Right Honourable J. Stuart Wortley was for some years the chairman of the Credit Foncier, and only retired from that post about two years ago. The letter purported to come from him, and it expressed the deep regret the writer felt at ever having been connected with the Credit Foncier in any shape or way, adding that he had determined to restore to the shareholders every pound he had received as remuneration, and that he would at once pay in the amount, which he thought would be over £18,000, to a bank to form the nucleus of a Restitution Fund Account. The letter, I need hardly say, occasioned a good deal of talk. In the *Express* of that evening it was commented upon, and the distinguished writer eulogised for his fine sense of honour, morality, &c. The following morning leaders also appeared in the "Daily News" and the "Morning Star" couched in the same strain. But, alas ! for human honour and journalistic sagacity, side by side with the stirring leaders appeared a conspicuous announcement in the "Times" itself to the effect that Mr. Wortley had telegraphed to say he had written no such letter, and that the whole business was a forgery. You can't imagine how comical an effect was produced by reading the leaders and the contradiction together ! About the latter at all events there was no mistake, for the post from Yorkshire brought up a letter from the right honourable gentleman, which was published next day, and which stated that he had never received anything like £18,000 from the Credit Foncier, so that the first letter was not only a hoax, but contained a glaring misrepresentation of the facts. The "Times" had a very savage leader on its own disappointment, and I need not tell you that the other journals which had not been taken in made excellent capital out of the slips of their neighbours. It was really amazing that the hoax should have obtained even one day's credence. The letter was very badly written, as unlike as possible to the composition of an accomplished lawyer and scholar, and to all who knew the history of the Credit Foncier it was notorious that Mr. Wortley could not have received the half of £18,000 in fees. I may add another reason which should have stimulated to distrust. Mr. Wortley is anything but a rich man, and the announcement that he was going to fork out £18,000 only provoked curiosity with some people to know where the money could come from. He has lately obtained a slight accession to his means by the death of the dowager Lady Wenlock, whose daughter he married. The old lady left to each of her sons and daughters (the Lawleys) very fair bequests, and Mr. Wortley's share for self and wife was £6,000—a sum of money which I wouldn't sneeze at, but which was not a very formidable total for a near connection of several members of the British peerage.

On the general question of the Credit Foncier there is not much to be said. The whole secret of its present fix is that the capital is locked up in various investments which may not be realised for years. But I am disposed to think Mr. Grant gets scant justice done to him by his present accusers. He may say with truth that he never deceived any one as to the character of the business which the company was to undertake ; and that those who were unprepared for the risk ought never to have gone into the speculation. But the truth is, there is a deep prejudice entertained against him on the ground of his sudden rise. People who have toiled all their lives for next to nothing, cannot pardon the dazzling ascent of a man who takes riches and honours at a leap, and leaves plodding nobodies hopelessly in the rear. There is also, I must admit, a touch of humbug about the illustrious head of the Credit Foncier. He lives in great style—which is natural enough. But more than that, he seems ambitious of obtaining somewhat of the odour of sanctity. He lately removed from his house at Addison Road, Kensington, to Cooper's Hill, Egham, where he built a splendid mansion, fitted up like a palace. He had above a hundred rooms, and a "private chapel" in which the pious financier reads prayers morning and evening, and I believe also a homily on Sunday. Of course so good a man despises the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and hence he has not more than six or seven carriages in constant use, besides a few dozen servants, a farm steward, &c. Now, this ostentatious display might have been tolerated in venerable millionaires, or in the heirs to great fortunes, but when used by the *nouveaux riches*, people do not like it. What Grant is really worth no one seems to know. From what I have heard, I should not be surprised if much of the glitter is not gold, but only brass—a useful but not a popular commodity.

The princial item of current commercial news this week is the buoyancy of the cotton market My last mentioned a slight revival, caused by the purchases of raw material made by spinners and others who had accepted considerable contracts at low prices. This of itself would not have had more than a transient influence, but it happened to be contemporaneous with news of damage to the American growing crop. As I have always pointed out, that is a circumstance efficacious enough to reverse the most careful calculations, and so it has proved for the present. I cannot but think however that the alarm is premature. The position of the American cotton crop may be very shortly stated. In the "New York Times," which now lies before me, there are telegraphic despatches from correspondents in all parts of the States up to the 12th instant, and they are pronounced by that highly respectable journal to emanate from excellent authorities. Without accepting such as correct, it is easy by comparison of the whole to arrive at a sound general conclusion, and that is what I have endeavoured to do. The result may be shortly stated. Up to last month there was in the States, as with ourselves, a long stretch of dry and hot weather, but about the middle of July the weather broke and there was excessive wet. The cotton plant suffered in consequence, and the army worm became more plentiful and destructive also. But it is easy to see that much of the injury done was only local, as indeed is generally the case where the extent of country and the varieties of climate are so considerable. For instance, it is stated that Southern Georgia and Northern Florida have suffered from heavy rains, while South Carolina and Northern Georgia have had warm weather and about the average of rain. From Northern Louisiana the report is, "There was about a fourth less planted this year in anticipation of the danger from worms. The yield is estimated at about one-fourth more than last year." From Central and Eastern Arkansas the report is, "Less area was planted this year (in cotton), but the prospect of maturing is very good." Tennessee. About a fourth less was planted this year, but the yield promises to be equal to last." Many similar reports come from other districts. From East, Central and Southern Texas the accounts are as follows : "A little less cotton was planted than last year, the yield promises a third to a half more ; the prospect of maturing is excellent, but not safe as yet from the worm, which has appeared in a few localities ; the weather is warmer than usual, with less rain and otherwise favourable ; half a crop is considered almost certain in the most untoward event." In Southern Louisiana it it stated that, "West of the Mississippi, the quantity of land under cotton is that a little over one half, while the yield will be equal to last year." The accounts from Georgia and Florida are the worst, complaints being general of excessive rain, caterpillar and worm. As a set-off, however, the cultivation is praised as much cleaner and better than formerly. The Sea Islands crop promises worst of all. The Charleston report says—"A quarter less cotton was planted, but improved cultivation and organisation make the yield fully as much as last year, though the caterpillar is destroying the Sea Islands. Accounts are gloomy all along the coast." I could multiply quotations, but have perhaps given enough. To me it is clear enough that no damage has yet been done which the return of dry weather would not speedily repair, and I think it would be very rash indeed at the present stage to "go in for" a smaller crop than last season. At the same time the market is sensitive to an extreme degree. The smallness of stock in the States, the gradual decline here, and the revival of a demand in our home market for manufactures, are all circumstances favourable to still prices, even though the accounts from America continue good.

The total advance established in cotton during the week is considerable, particularly in American. At the same time when the fleet of Bombay shipments comes to hand a relapse must be expected, and, adding the further influence of reduced purchases by makers as the price moves up beyond a profit margin, it is easy to anticipate a check from the same causes that so often operated before. As to manufactured goods, the news from almost all our foreign markets is bad, while the home demand, although expected, has not quite come, so that I cannot see the basis of a prolonged rise in cotton is yet reached.

The week's sales in Liverpool have been 100,000 bales, of which 38,250 were for export and speculation. The import has been 37,750 bales, and the stock is 462, 375 bales. Closing prices are—Middling Upland 11d., Orleans 11¼., Mobile 11d., Egyptian 8¾d., Fair Egyptian 10d., Pernam 11d., Bahia 10¾d., Maranham 11¼d., Smyrna 9d., Dholierah 8¾d., Oomra 8¾d., Broach 8¾d., Scinde 7d., Madras 7¾d., Bengal 7d., Tinnevelly 8d.

The sales to day are 12,000 bales, including 4,000 on spec and for export. Market firmer, but little doing. The Manchester report is to a similar effect.

Nothing new in the money market. Discounts are easy, and bullion is going into the Bank every day. There is, however, no life in any department of business except the cotton market.

The suspension of a house in Glasgow, F. H. Newlands and Co., engaged in the Brazilian trade, is announced, liabilities about £150,000. Some smaller embarrassments are spoken of here, but it is possible the subjects may pull through.

A revival of the constant war rumours has again occurred in Paris, and yesterday the Bank was very weak in consequence, but I don't think it means anything just yet.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

THE appointment of Lord Mayo to the Governor Generalship of India is now no longer doubtful ; and one well-informed paper declares he will sail from England in October, so that he will probably have been installed as successor to Sir John Lawrence before the new Parliament assembles to pronounce sentence on Mr. Disraeli. No more striking illustration could be given of the limited power of public opinion in this country than the calm steadfastness with which the Premier has kept to his first intention of bestowing this high office, with all its splendid emoluments, as a reward for mere party services, on a nobleman who, in the course of a long parliamentary career, has won no other praise even from his friends than that he is a capital specimen of the genial country gentleman whom everybody likes but no one credits with much political sagacity or skill in the conduct of affairs. *The Times*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Spectator*, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* have raised such a hue and cry about the absurdity of this appointment as would, one might have imagined, have frightened Mr. Disraeli into renouncing it ; but, to the surprise of all true believers in the omnipotence of the press, the uproar seems not to have disturbed the Minister in the slightest degree, and Lord Mayo is as certain of getting the prize he covets as if the Conservative leader of a Government in a minority were an absolute sovereign and there were no such institution as a free press in the country. Without doubting the sincerity of the virtuous indignation of those journalists who denounce this latest Tory job, one may be permitted to hint that their opposition would perhaps have been somewhat more effective if they had spoken while Parliament was still sitting. It was well enough known long ago that the Government would have to appoint a new Indian Viceroy in the autumn of this year, and the name of Lord Mayo was often mentioned as a probable candidate for the office. But the press said nothing about the matter till Parliament had been prorogued and Mr. Disraeli left at liberty to do exactly what he liked during a four months' recess. The people of India have not therefore much cause to be grateful to those watchful guardians of the public interests, who, now that the job is done and there is no help for it, would fain persuade us, by the fearful din they raise, that they have not been caught sleeping at their posts. The outcry may, however, have one good result, if it direct attention to the enormous extension of the patronage now enjoyed by the First Minister of the Crown, and the practically unlimited power which an unscrupulous First Minister possesses of abusing that patronage for purposes of what, to speak plainly, is nothing more or less than political corruption. Mr. Bright said not long ago, in a speech delivered at Birmingham, that there were some changes in the direction of Americanizing our institutions which he thought would be very undesirable, and he especially instanced the entire change of *personnel*

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS: 1868.

EIGHTH DAY: FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

(BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

SERIES OF FRAUDS ON BOMBAY MERCHANTS.

William Jamieson Meyer was charged with several acts of cheating and thereby inducing the following parties to deliver to him various sums of money—James Windram, manager of the National Bank of India; Mr. D. S. Kemp, chemist; Mr. G. M. Stewart, of Messrs. Remington and Co.; Mr. Edward Hardcastle, of the Comptoir De Escompte de Paris; Mr. W. Colclough, Manager of Treacher & Co.; and Mr. John Walker, of the Oriental Bank.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the prisoner and asked His Lordship, in the exercise of his discretion, to instruct the prosecution to withdraw the charges except one, as it would be extremely difficult for him and the jury to discriminate between the seven different allegations.

The Judge—Of course one must be proceeded with at a time.

Mr. Ferguson who appeared for the prosecution stated that he intended to proceed with the case as to Mr. Stewart.

Mr. McCulloch then objected to this charge on the ground of its vagueness. There was no allegation as to what had been the form of the statement, whether it was false in respect that prisoner said it was to be a Government Directory, or that he said he was to publish a Directory, not intending to do so. He was in point of fact ignorant from the depositions or charges, what was the alleged mode of cheating, and therefore was not prepared with evidence in defence. In the course of some discussion, the learned counsel replied to His Lordship that the charge might be in the common form, and there may have been numerous convictions under such, but still it was not in the form used at home, and he did not know of any authority for this form.

His Lordship replied that he had found no difficulty in understanding the depositions, but he had no doubt that altogether depended upon the view with which one sat down to read them (a laugh). He would not personally alter the practice that had prevailed here. If it was desirable to have the charges in a new form, well and good, and they might be altered; but at present he was not prepared to alter the plan. He did not, he replied to Mr. McCulloch, see that there was anything so important as to render it necessary to reserve the point. He could not see that the prisoner's case was prejudiced by the form of the charge, and if the learned counsel had not been able to learn the allegations from the depositions, he would have an opportunity of judging in the course of the case. His Lordship added that he did not think it desirable to fall into the old English system in stating everything so particularly. That would be quite unsuitable to this country.

Mr. Ferguson then opened the case for the prosecution by explaining the charge and stating the circumstances to be proved for the prosecution. These were that, in the beginning of August the prisoner went into the office of Messrs. Remington and Co. and there saw Mr. Stewart. He told that gentleman that he was an inspector of the London General Post Office, and said that he had been five or six years employed as travelling inspector. He further stated that he was now authorized to come to India to collect statistics for a Directory under the auspices of the General Post Office, that it was to be an official publication, and that the Government at home had sanctioned a grant, £10,000, for the purpose of publishing it, and that it would be delivered through the Post Master at Bombay. Mr. Stewart would tell them that on this statement, believing what the prisoner said was true, and on that alone, he was induced to give the prisoner Rs. 40 for an advertisement to be inserted in that Directory, and also Indian money equivalent to £2-2, the value of a copy of the Directory, and that the prisoner gave him a receipt on a printed form. Mr. Stewart would further tell them that he asked for a stamp and prisoner said, "Oh, it does not require a stamp, as this is a Government matter;" and they all knew that when an officer received money on behalf of Government he did not require to use a stamp. Subsequently suspicions were raised, the police were communicated with, and Mr. Edgington proceeded to the P. & O. Company's Club at Mazagon, where by some means or other the prisoner had succeeded in establishing himself. He told him Mr. Stewart's statement, and prisoner replied that they had made a mistake, and that the Directory was a private venture, and mentioned several others he was concerned in. Mr. Edgington was not satisfied, and ultimately the case was heard at the Police Court, and sent to this Court. What the defence was he could not say, as the prisoner had reserved it, but he was to be defended by Mr. McCulloch, and whatever the defence, was they would hear it stated with the great talent and eloquence for which his learned friend was so conspicuous.

Mr. G. M. Stewart corroborated Mr. Ferguson's statement of the case. He was then cross-examined as to his ideas of what an *official* gazette was, and as to his recollection of the conversation. To this he replied that he did not recollect the exact order of the remarks, but that he was sure the prisoner said a grant of £10,000 *was* sanctioned (not *would be* sanctioned) by Government for the purchase of copies.

Mr. McCulloch then produced a copy of Directory published by the prisoner, and on the counsel for the prosecution objecting to these being put into witness's hand, the learned counsel said he did not see there could be any objection to its production, unless his learned friend could persuade the jury that that had been printed within the last day or two. There was a difficulty in the defence as he had not had time to get evidence from England or any one from Australia to prove that these books had been published by prisoner, and he did not see why his learned friend should object to these on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Ferguson replied that as his learned friend spoke in such a way of his appearing for the Crown, his reply was, that he was abiding simply by the rules of evidence.

Mr. McCulloch was allowed to produce the Directory, and then asked the witness whether, had he known that prisoner had published a Directory in New South Wales and had really collected a great mass of information for a new Directory, it would have effected him in giving the money, had no grant by Government, or Post Office Inspectorship, been mentioned.

Witness—I would have required some evidence that he was the man he represented himself to be before I parted with my money.

Mr. McCulloch—That probably may be so, but would you have considered yourself cheated if prisoner was to publish in London a Directory such as he described, and to send you a copy of it—he and not Government being the owner?

Witness—I should consider he had deceived me if he was not in the employment of the Post Office as he represented.

Mr. McCulloch—Was it not really the case that when you instituted these proceedings you thought there was to be no Directory at all, but that the whole matter had been a complete swindle? If you had known then what you have learned since—that this gentleman was interested in Directories and was collecting materials for carrying out a *bona fide* publication, would you have thought it desirable to carry out these proceedings on the ground of the misunderstanding as to the proprietary by Government?

Witness—I don't think I would.

In examination by the Court witness stated that he was sure prisoner stated he was connected with the General Post Office and that Government had sanctioned a payment.

Mr. Charles Stuart, Post Master, Bombay, was then examined to show that he had got no official notice of the visit of the prisoner nor that Directories were to be sent. He was re-examined to show that it was not necessary he should have got such intimation.

Mr. Alfred Edgington, Deputy Commissioner of Police, spoke as to his visit to prisoner, and that he had said "They have made a mistake, I did not represent myself as belonging to the English Post Office. The Directory for which I have been canvassing is a purely private venture. I was once in the Post Office in Australia, and was afterwards associated with Mr. Balleira in getting up a Directory there." After a long conversation, and the exhibition of a mass of books and papers, witness asked prisoner to accompany him to Mr. Souter's house, were the conversation was repeated, and prisoner was unable to refer to any one in India though Mr. Souter offered to work the wires for him. Mr. Souter stated he was not satisfied and told witness to take him into custody. In reply to a question by the Court suggested by the prisoner's name, witness stated that prisoner spoke English fluently with a London accent, and stated he belonged to Brighton, but spoke German as fluently as English.

Mr. McCulloch cross-examined this witness as to the books and papers in the possession of the prisoner, and remarked that the production of these was necessary, to show that the prisoner was respectably connected and had published some Directories similar to one he had spoken of.

Mr. Ferguson remarked that these would simply prove that he was once honest, the same as the greatest villain that stood in the dock.

His Lordship read the letters referred to, and then said that he did not see they were evidence, but he would not recommend Mr. Ferguson to object to their production. He might tell the jury without reading them that they might be taken as evidence to the effect that the prisoner was connected with Directories sanctioned by the authorities in Queensland. The books, too, came within the same category. In reply to the learned counsel for the prosecution His Lordship said that he did not recommend the prosecution to produce these, but he did not recommend them to object to their production. Having regard to the fact that this man was a stranger and could not be supposed to know people in India, it was material for him that it should be known who he was, that he was connected with similar undertakings in Australia; and he thought that if he (His Lordship) was acting as Advocate-General, he would not object to letting the jury know that. He never thought it his duty, in prosecuting, to press the rules of evidence against a prisoner. There must always be an amount of laxity in cases of a stranger who had no other means of letting people know who he was.

The letters and books that had been in possession of the prisoner were then shown to the witness and a number of questions put as to these.

Mr. F. H. Souter, Commissioner of Police, then gave corroborative evidence as to his interview with prisoner and his view of the unsatisfactory character of his statements and references. Prisoner had stated that "Post Office, London," under his address on a letter, was his address.

Mr. James Walker, acting accountant of the Oriental Bank, was examined to show that prisoner had lodged Rs. 500 in that bank and on the note of application given "Post office, London," as his employment.

Caitan Vincent D'Abreo, servant in the Byculla Hotel, deposed that he had seen the prisoner sign his name in the visitor's book.

The production of this entry was objected to, and His Lordship said that this went a step further than the last, and he would not advise the prosecution to put that in.

The visitor's book was therefore at this stage refused, but after the adjournment for tiffin His Lordship said he had reconsidered this matter, and on the authorities had come to the conclusion that he had in refusing the evidence on the other charges gone as far as he should in favour of the prisoner, and he would now receive this book as a link in a chain of circumstances.

After the boy had been examined as to the signature by prisoner: the case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. McCulloch then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He commenced by asking them to throw aside the gossip they must have heard of this case, and which always arises among the small community of Europeans in Bombay when any one of them was charged with any crime. Every one of them was from home, and, though they had now formed new associations, could all remember the time when they landed here and could give little reference as to their characters. Prisoner was most emphatically such "a stranger in a foreign land," and on account of physical difficulties had had no opportunity of reference to Australia. This rendered it impossible for him to bring the evidence which he otherwise would have produced, and they would keep these circumstances in view when they considered the case. The first part of the charge was that of getting this money with no intention to publish a Directory. He held that no case had been made out with regard to this charge of swindling, but he would first consider that. It was not, then, Mr. Meyer's blame that he could not bring direct proof from England and Australia as to his connection with the publication of Directories. Still the learned gentleman referred to a letter from the aide-de-camp of the Governor of Queensland as to the official lists in a Directory for that colony, to a letter from Mr. Algar, London, as to a new Directory, to agreements for binding Directories, and to the other books and papers produced, and submitted that these gave sufficient evidence that Mr. Meyer was a person of respectability in Australia, and had business connections there and in London as to the publication of a Directory for the Colonies. Perhaps some of them knew from experience in early youth as to fugitive pieces of poetry how reluctant publishers were to take poetry, but still publishers were most anxious to get good books, and there was none they were more glad to take than a Directory. Even Mr. Stewart believed that a Directory would be a lucrative work; there was no doubt Mr. Meyer had a mass of information for such an advantageous speculation, and apparently he had been arranging for its publication; and under these circumstances he thought the jury would arrive at a favourable conclusion on the serious charge. Then did they hold that the prisoner intended to go to London, use the information he had amassed in publishing a Directory, and send a copy to each of the subscribers—and did they send the defendant to prison only because he said he was a Post-office inspector, and that Government was to give him £10,000, then must they soon fill their jails with puffing tradesmen, Barnum at the head of them,—and the cats' meat man who painted on his barrow that he was under the patronage of the Prince of Wales must be sent to prison because an old woman who bought from him discovered that the Prince of Wales did not purchase his cats' meat from this man. The learned gentleman then showed there was no proof that the English Government would not give £10,000 for copies of the Directory, and held that Mr. Meyer was correct in saying that Government had authorized him to get up statistics, because he had been so in Australia. Mr. Stuart was wrong, too, as any dictionary would show, in supposing that "official" meant that the Directory was to be the property of Government, and he might have misunderstood a man who understood the term, and knew that that meant a list of officials. Then the words "G. P. O." after his name surely was not a profession: If he had entered Tavistock Hotel he did not suppose any of them would presume he was the proprietor of the Tavistock. He called "G. P. O." *residence* not *professions*. Lastly, if they held it proved that Mr. Meyer had said he was a Post-office official, he submitted that it was a simply thoughtless adoption of his own old designation so as to give himself that brevet rank which was often adopted for the sake of social status.—The learned gentleman's address to the jury lasted for about an hour, and was, as the Judge remarked, characterized by his usual ability, which is very great.

The jury were then addressed by His Lordship, after which they retired for a few minutes and returned with a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of cheating, but with a recommendation to mercy on account of his previous good character.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said he was very sorry to see a prisoner of his respectability found guilty of such a charge, and to know that there were others against him—though the learned counsel for the prosecution was not to proceed with these on account of this conviction. This seemed to be but one of a series of frauds on the Bombay public, and he should not be doing his duty were he to sentence him to a less punishment than for eight calendar months.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

SEVERAL important changes among the civilians, as well as the military, will take place shortly. Mr. Erskine, our present Collector, will be relieved soon by Mr. D'Oyley, the permanent incumbent, who returns to India early in November, the former reverting to his post as Collector of Sholapore. Mr. Erskine's departure will be regretted by all. During his short reign in this collectorate he has become very popular, and his aptitude for business, as well as his pleasant mode of conducting it with all his subordinates, will cause his loss to be much felt. Among the military portion of our community, Colonel Scott will shortly be relieved from the command of the 16th N. I. by Colonel Gray, who is expected out next mail,—Colonel Scott going, I believe, to command the 3rd N. I., now in Poona and under orders for Mhow. The fine pendalls built here by the sepoys of the 16th (now about half-finished), under the superintendence of Colonel Scott, will remain as a lasting evidence that his time with the regiment has been passed to some purpose. Captain Thoyts, our Brigade Major, will also be relieved shortly by Major E. A. Green. I have not yet heard to what station the former officer will be transferred, but he will be missed here, for although he has been a short time with us, he has proved himself well up to his work, and has made himself popular by the pleasant manner in which he has conducted official business. Major Blunt's battery of Horse Artillery is under orders to leave about the middle of next month for Mhow, marching *via* Aurungabad and Booranpoor.

I heard an extraordinary rumour the other day, to the effect that the Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Nuggur Brigades were to be done away with. I cannot vouch for the correctness of the report, but merely mention it *en passant*; but I can hardly believe that even in these sweeping days of reform such a suicidal measure can be in contemplation as to do away with the chief commands at three of our most important frontier stations.

There has been scarcely any rain here to speak of for a long time, and the place is looking quite burnt up. As I am writing, however, it has commenced to rain heavily, and we all hope it may continue. In the districts there was a good fall last week, and the crops have benefited a little, but in general they are reported as not being in a very satisfactory state. Cholera seems almost to have disappeared: there has been none in the cantonment for some time, and we only occasionally hear of a few isolated cases in the town and villages roundabout. The station is half empty, all that can get leave are rushing off to the Poona races, and in a few days two or three stables start for Malligaum. I am told the meeting there will be a very good one, as in addition to the horses going from here several are expected from Mhow.

We have been pestered here lately with a troublesome specimen of the genus loafer, in the shape of a half-drunken Irishman, representing himself as a platelayer on the G. I. P., begging his way up to Bhosawul. After going the round of the camp and drinking away all he got, he became rather too obnoxious, and it was found necessary to have recourse to the police for him to "move on." Either the G. I. P. have their names sadly taken in vain, or are the cause of a great deal of vagrancy; for of all the loafers I have come across during the last few years (making a pretty considerable number), the greater portion of them are some plausible tale of having been thrown out of employment by the railway authorities, and making their way to some other station on the line in search of more work. It will be a good thing when the Vagrancy Act for these loafers comes into force.

Our gymkhana still continues, but is fast dying out, and its season may be supposed to end this week by a pigeon handicap for a silver cup. If I can get a good account of the last day's programme I will send it to you. We intend finishing up with lots of soldiers' games, &c., &c., and anticipate a good day's amusement.

THE ABYSSINIAN MULETEERS.

(*Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 12.)

IN a recent number of the "Delhi Gazette" the most unfounded statements were made with reference to the Abyssinian Muleteer Trains. We have taken pains to ascertain the truth of our contemporary's statements, and find that he has been grossly misinformed. The assertion that six men of Mr. Ross's Train died in the railway carriages between Mooltan and Lahore, is untrue; and the insinuations or charges that the men died from *bad treatment* at Kurrachee, are of course, equally true. The fact is that one man belonging to Captain Bainbridge's Rawul Pindee Train died at Montgomery, from heat apoplexy, and was left there with a duffedar and four men to be buried. As for the statement that the men were badly or negligently treated or cared for at Kurrachee, the truth is that at that place the arrangements for landing the men, sheltering them, and the conservancy and sanitary precautions were unexceptionable, and the credit for this is due to General Malcolm, K.C.B., and Captain Campbell, Quarter Master General. At Bombay, it is true, though from no fault of those who had the command of the men, they were so badly sheltered, being packed in damp quarters as thick as sardines in a tin, that many of them got the seeds of fever in them which afterwards broke out. But, notwithstanding even this, the men of Captain Bainbridge's Train have already been discharged in good health; and Mr. Ross's men will also be discharged in a day or two, with the exception of a small convalescent depot of about fifty men who will be detained for a short time longer to prevent their asking the fever to their homes. All the men of Captain Bainbridge's Train were discharged with seventy or eighty rupees each, in good health and spirits, expressing their conviction that there was "nothing like serving Government." We have no doubt Mr. Ross's men will go away equally contented and having been about as "badly" treated.

THE BARODA ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

FROM Colonel J. T. BARR, Resident at Baroda, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

In submitting my annual report on the Baroda administration for 1867, it is gratifying to me to be able to inform Government that the general results have been of the same satisfactory character as those described in my report for the previous year, and that my own cordial relations with His Highness the Gaekwar personally, and with the durbar remain unaltered.

The Umrellee Mahals, the possession of the Gaekwar in Kattywar, have been free from disturbance, and may, on the whole, be regarded as showing encouraging progress towards improvement, although, as is to be expected, the Assistant Resident charged with their general supervision, but not invested with direct executive powers, has often to report mismanagement on the part of the durbar officials, causing loss of revenue, and sometimes injustice to portions of the populations, not however amounting to open tyranny or oppression. These reports are promptly communicated to the durbar at Baroda, and have, as a rule, been as promptly attended to, and the grievances brought to light redressed. With the Kattywar agency no embarrassing complications or troublesome questions have arisen.

In Okhamundul, that once lawless district, improvement has been far more marked and rapid, as will be evident from Lieutenant Scott's latest report submitted with my letter No. 4-25, dated 9th January last. With trifling exception, tranquillity has been uninterrupted, whilst not only the cultivating classes, but a large number of Wagheers themselves have peacefully tilled the land. This is the effect of the greater degree of direct control His Highness the Gaekwar has delegated to the Residency, and also of the able conduct of Lieutenant Scott, who labours perseveringly for the public good himself; and for the same end has by happy tact, enlisted the cordial co-operation of the durbar manager associated with him. The system of administration now for some years in force was, as Government are aware, introduced by my immediate predecessor, Sir R. Wallace, and although the success he hoped for was not immediately attained, that since arrived at, proves original failure to have been owing, not to any inherent defect in the system itself, but to the fact of his two first assistants having misunderstood his policy.

My predecessor might have taken the management more entirely into his own hands; when called upon to give military aid, he chose rather to do, with the consent of the durbar willingly given, just so much as he did and no more, and he was guided, I conceive, by those principles which I can understand, influenced him throughout as Resident, namely, to interfere no more with the independent sovereign rights of the durbar than was absolutely necessary to have exclusive control of the Wagheers, was necessary, and he took it; but it was not necessary to have control over the mind of the population in the temple interests, and therefore as this did not insist upon having it. By the plan thus adopted, it is possible the Wagheers will be reclaimed to become a part of the agricultural population; recent success makes us hope that this is more than probable, and then it may be possible to leave the whole to the sole management of the durbar. But even if this should never be the case, the system has been assented to by the durbar, and there will be no resistance to its continuance, for native States are never prone to alter arrangements they have become used to.

The project for bringing a supply of water to the city of Baroda from the Nerbudda river, alluded to in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of my last annual report, has, to my regret, been abandoned for the present, although His Highness the Gaekwar assures me he is determined to resume it at no very distant date. The plans and estimates were not fully approved by the Government Engineers, to whom they were sent for scrutiny, and this has been taken as a reason for postponing the work; but there are grounds for believing that the durbar would find it very inconvenient, if not impossible, to enter upon it at once, in consequence of the drain upon their treasury, during the past few years especially, to meet various extra-ordinary expenses which have been incurred, and also because the revenues themselves have suffered from the fall in the price of cotton, which has affected the commercial world. It cannot be denied, however, that the present abandonment of this useful work, from which so much benefit to the inhabitants of Baroda is sure to follow, is partly ascribable to the slowness evinced by the Gaekwar Government, in common with most native States, in understanding the advantage of public improvements, and their proneness to lavish large sums on more pageantry and in the erection of palaces and other buildings intended for display rather than for utility. I lose no opportunity of expressing the folly of such expenditure upon the Gaekwar in my frequent personal communications with him, when he, at all events, takes my advice in good part, and professes to be convinced of its truth.

On the 17th of November last, Narayan Ra^o Bhow Sindia was appointed Minister in succession to Govind Rao Pandrung, as reported to Government by my letter No. 115-735, dated 20th idem. The new Minister has had no experience of the duty he has undertaken, nor does he as yet show much aptitude for it; but he is a man of good character, highly esteemed by the Gaekwar, and as the State continues to be managed generally to suit our views, he must be judged only by such results, although the Resident may think him scarcely equal to the responsibilities of his position. All the honours and distinctions the late Minister enjoyed whilst in office were continued to him both by our own Government and by that of Baroda. He was taken seriously ill from over-fatigue and exposure whilst on a pilgrimage to Dakore, and died on the 10th of January last, not many hours after his return home, as reported in my letter No. 10-73, dated 24th idem.

After my departure in May to Europe on furlough, His Highness requested to be allowed in future to appoint a Minister without the previous sanction of Government; and this privilege has been conceded, with an intimation that the Gaekwar will be held personally responsible for the proper conduct of affairs, and be expected to give due weight to advice offered by the British representative at his Court on any points which may arise calculated to affect the relations of the Baroda State with the British Government. The concession, therefore, in reality makes little change in the Gaekwar's previous position in this respect, although the power of veto hitherto in force, and on a very few exceptional occasions exercised, might perhaps have had the effect of rendering Gaekwars more cautious in their selection of Ministers than they would otherwise have been.

Since my return to India, my attention has been attracted to replies published in the newspapers from time to time from various officers to a demi-official reference made to them by the Under Secretary to the Government of India on the comparative merits of British and native rule in this country. I was myself absent when the subject appears to have been broached, nor was Colonel Arthur, who officiated for me, so far as I am aware, invited to express his sentiments on the question. The reply dated 20th August 1867, from the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, to the Under-Secretary's reference, was of peculiar interest to me in my position of Resident, as it commends on the well-being or otherwise of Baroda subjects, so I brought to the notice of the durbar, the instances quoted of a desire evinced by cultivators to leave Baroda for British territory to escape from tyranny. I have been assured that no such desire has been shown or carried into effect of late years, except on a few occasions by individuals or families actuated by motives of personal convenience only, and from all the information I have been able to obtain independently, I have no reason to suppose that emigration has for some years been resorted to as a combined movement in any quarter of the Gaekwar's dominion, or that discontent anywhere prevails amongst communities composed of his subjects. The superiority of the British system of rule over that of the Gaekwar, or any other purely native rule I have known, is, in my opinion, clear and not to be doubted; and yet I believe that the people of India do find something in the Courts of native princes which compensates for the better administration under our own immediate government, whether it be that these establishments are admired merely because they are native, or whether they find favour from the careers which they open out to natives of the middle and higher classes. Our just and wisest course is to preserve and uphold as much as possible native Courts under our protection and alliance, doing our best for their improvement, without being too eager to decry their defects, or to criticise their usages and institutions, because many of them wear an aspect, we, with our European ideas and education, can neither fully understand nor appreciate.

20th March.

—*Times of India.*

TWADDLE ON THE "NUPTIAL VOW."

(*Madras Churchman, Sept.* 12.)

IT may be useful at a time when a Divorce Bill for India is under the consideration of its rulers, and the report of the committee appointed to draw up the Bill has been printed and is actually before the public, to remind our fellow-country-men of the exact nature and obligations of the Nuptial Vow. With regard however to the Bill now proposed, it appears to us to be primarily intended to obviate some of the difficulties arising out of the mixed marriages which seem to be constantly occurring between Christian and heathen natives, and to assist the working of the Indian Succession Act of 1865. Still it must unmistakeably legislates for the divorce of Christian men and women, who have entered the Holy State of Matrimony; and it is because we believe that such an act on their part is both against the Law of God and the rule of His Church, that we purpose very briefly to call attention to the subject. And it must be remembered that, as regards this Bill, the term "divorce" includes a permission to marry again during the lifetime of the divorced, as well as the power to live separately, which, under some circumstances, is most advisable and necessary. The latter too is as clearly permitted by Him who first ordained the Sacred Institution of the Married State, as the former is most distinctly forbidden by the same Divine Law-Giver under the most severe penalties.

The history of the institution of the Sacred State of Matrimony is contained in the 2nd chapter of the Book of Genesis, and may be summed up in the 24th verse. "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife; and they shall be one flesh." And so from "the beginning," the sacred union of man with woman has been of a most solemn and binding nature; and thus having been solomnised by God Himself, the ordinance of marriage is most certainly Divine both in its origin and nature, and not as many would have it—a mere human contract. And the writings of the Old Testament frequently allude to the sacredness of this contract, and again in the New Testament it is also abundantly used as a simile to show the close and binding relationship between God and His Spouse the Church. Space would fail us here to go into all these arguments, nor are they for our purpose necessary.—Suffice it for us to commence with what is related in S. Matt. xix. 3—9,

Here the Great Head of the Christian Church very plainly declares marriage to be a Divine Institution in reply to those of the Jews, who considered it only a civil contract, and countenanced the sin of polygamy. "He pronounces the vital principle of marriage to be the making twain one flesh, and expressly declares that it is by God's joining them together that His blending of their natures takes effect, and that the contract once made is on this account inviolable." Our Lord Jesus Christ was always careful to distinguish between the things that were Cæsar's and the things that were God's whenever His decision was appealed to; but in this question of divorce, He exercises, without a moment's hesitation, His judicial authority, and declares that God is the supreme authority to Whose tribunal the question must be submitted and decided, and that His jurisdiction was not to be limited by Cæsar or any other human authority.—"What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." There is no question then who the Judge is, and His fiat there must be final! And this same sacred doctrine of the inviolability of the marriage vow all the Holy Apostles and early Fathers have firmly held, and so it has been taught in all ages of the Catholic Church, and so She teaches us now. Christians look to it, then, and see that ye do not disobey the teaching of your Spiritual Mother in this matter, which countenances no divorce for the purpose of marrying again, but declares the man or woman who does so guilty of adultery!! (Rom., vii. 2, 3.)

We were very much astonished and pained therefore to see our Calcutta contemporary, the "Indian Church Gazette," advocating, rather warmly too, the benefits of a Divorce Bill! It is hardly becoming, to say the least of it, for a Church paper to go contrary to Church views! And the "Indo-European Correspondence," which we believe to be the leading Roman Catholic newspaper of this country, does not forget to notice such inconsistency by observing that—"It is a curious fact that, whilst the Protestant Bishops in England seem to be thoroughly ashamed of the Divorce Act, and are devising means to get it repealed as a disgrace to the Anglican Church, a similar Bill is being introduced into India with the high approval of what we may regard as the organ of the Protestant Establishment in this country, the 'Indian Church Gazette.'" We trust, however, that our Roman Brother will give us of the "Madras Churchman" credit for being more "Catholic" in our view!

THE ADVISABILITY OF ABANDONING PORT CANNING.

(*Englishman, Sept.* 12.)

IN the elaborate narrative of Mr. Chapman on the subject of the abandonment of Port Canning, as well as in the minute of the Lieutenant-Governor, there is one serious defect which is in itself sufficient to show that the subject has not received at their hands that intelligent and statesmanlike consideration which it demands. Though it is admitted that in point of accessibility and safe navigation Port Canning possesses incontestible advantages over Calcutta, no attempt is made to show why, in spite of these advantages, it has been so great a failure. From the pains he takes to prove, what was obvious to every one, viz., the fact of failure itself, Mr. Chapman would appear to consider this to be a conclusive argument for the abandonment of the port. It appears to have been forgotten that before such an inference can be justly drawn it must be shown that the causes of failure are irremovable. From the general tenor of the documents in question, it might certainly be inferred that, though they do not expressly say so, both Mr. Chapman and the Lieutenant-Governor are of opinion that the cause of failure is the absence of any want for the port. But it is at the same time evident that their only reason for concluding that it is not wanted, is that it has not been used. In other words, their arguments amount to this, that the port has failed because it is not wanted, and that it is not wanted because it has failed, a circular method of reasoning which cannot deceive any one who sets himself to an impartial examination of the question. Sufficient facts are admitted on all hands to show that Port Canning is wanted. Leaving the future altogether out of the question, the actual dangers and delays attendant on the navigation of the Hooghly alone show the want. As to the future it reflects very little credit upon the way in which the question has been considered, that, of the two officers most responsible for forming a correct view respecting it, one thinks it very probable that the closure of the Hooghly will occur sooner or later, and the other that it is not deteriorating and is likely to improve. Mr. Chapman thinks that only one thing would at once create Port Canning, the complete closure of the Hooghly; the Lieutenant-Governor admits the possibility of such a result arising from another cause, viz., a great increase in the trade of Calcutta. We unhesitatingly deny that these are the only conditions which can create Port Canning; but supposing them to be so, there can be very little doubt that the one of them is a not very improbable contingency, and the other a practical certainty. It there is hope for the Hooghly, surely the trade of Calcutta is not to be despaired of. It has increased pretty steadily of late years; every thing tends to foreshadow its still further incease; and the river is already inconveniently crowded. But it is a great mistake to suppose that the want for Port Canning depends upon such extreme conditions as the absolute closure of the Hooghly, or the absolute impossibility of accommodating all the ships resorting to it. This is equivalent to maintaining that no evils are worth removing which it is possible to endure. Calcutta undoubtedly possesses some advantages over Port Canning in other respects; but they do not so greatly outbalance the notorious disadvantages we refer to, that a very little would not turn the scale. Mr. Chapman contents himself with vaguely asserting that more than a little has been done without turning the scale, but he does not show that he knows what it is that is needed. Had he made a point of enquiring from practical men what it is that has prevented ships from resorting to Port Canning, he would probably have found that they have been deterred by drawbacks which are easily removable, which might and should ere this have been removed, and without which all that has been done, and we are far from saying it has been little, is useless. Such a drawback is that referred to by our correspondent "Mercator." We would simply ask whether or not it is a fact that there has not been adequate storage for cargo on shore pending despatch by rail, and whether or not the state of the railway has resulted in damage to cargo in transit. If these facts cannot be denied, we need hardly say that no advantages could compensate them.

Another example of the fallacious and short-sighted mode of reasoning adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor, is his objection that the capacity of the rice mills will not serve to furnish cargoes for a number of ships sufficient to justify the continuance of the present expenditure connected with the Port. Might it not have struck the Lieutenant-Governor that the success of the mills now in course of erection, would inevitably lead to the construction of others?

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(*Madras Times, Sept.* 11.)

WE are glad to be able to state that there is some prospect of the numerous gaps in the Trigonometrical Survey maps of this Presidency being filled up. They appear to have been occasioned by the omission to survey tracts of zemindary land and of Government waste land excluded by the demarcation, as not likely to be taken up for cultivation for many years; and although the Board of Revenue consider that the maps as now prepared are sufficient for purely revenue purposes, it appears to them as in the highest degree unadvisable not to take advantage of the present survey to secure a complete map of each district. This, Colonel Priestley assures them, can be done now at a moderate cost, and without in any way impeding or delaying the Revenue Survey. In some instances the Board have found that even talook and district boundaries have not yet been authoritatively laid down. In Salem, for example, the boundary with Mysore on the north and west is not yet fixed. In Tinnevelly the same remark applies as regards the Travancore frontier, which is not even laid down on the maps in places where there is no dispute regarding it. The talook boundaries are not laid down, and where several zemindaries are in juxta-position, they together with adjoining Government waste, appear as one block without any definition of their respective interior boundaries. In urging the completion of the maps on the attention of the Government the Board remark that it "is needless to enlarge on the importance of the completeness of maps in a country like India, where the Government have so many interests in the land. The value of such information was insisted on by the Court of Directors in their letter in the Statistical Department, dated 23rd July 1856, No. 2, and instructions given for supplying the omissions as zemindary boundaries should be fully surveyed. As this present moment the area of the different districts is not accurately known, nor that of many of the largest proprietary estates. A good topographical map is an imperial necessity, and the Board are of opinion that if this opportunity is neglected, the Government will have to incur a much larger outlay, as the Survey Department will have to send down special parties for the purpose." The Government fully concur with the Board's views, and have requested the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey to submit proposals for carrying out their suggestion.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 28TH AUGUST.

ABOUT two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the P. & O. Company's s. s. "Carnatic," Captain C. J. Perrins, anchored in harbour, bringing the English mail of August 28. The "Carnatic" left Suez at 6 P.M. on the 5th inst., arrived at Aden on the 11th at 5-28 A.M., and sailed thence for Bombay at ten minutes past five on the same evening.

The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Elmore, Mrs. Rainbow, Mrs. Brett, Miss S. Taylor, Miss J. Carpenter, and Messrs D. Morris, J. Ladmore, W. Davies, A. Gordes, and W. T. Furlong.

From Marseilles.—Messrs. C. F. Wilkinson and H. C. Bomaneo.

From Suez.—Abdool Latiff.

From Aden.—Mr. Blanford.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, Aug.* 28.)

LORD MAYO has accepted the Governor-Generalship of India.

Thirty-three lives were lost in the accident to the Irish mail. The whole of the bodies, only two of which were identified, have been buried in one grave. Amongst those who escaped were the Duchess of Abercorn, Viscount Castlerosse, Baron Deasy, and other distinguished personages.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has visited the Royal Agricultural show at Londonderry, where he made a speech descriptive of the thriving state of the country.

The Queen is expected to arrive in England from the Continent on Sept. 11. The Prince of Wales is still in the Highlands.

A report that a Fenian had intruded into the royal apartments at Lucerne, with designs upon the life of her Majesty, turns out to be wholly untrue.

Lord Napier of Magdala and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new American minister, have been visiting Mr. Disraeli at Hughenden Manor.

The Rev. Dr. M'Neile is the new Dean of Ripon.

Mr. Bacon, Q. C., succeeds the late Mr. Commissioner Goulburn in the Court of Bankruptcy.

The condition of Mr. Scully, of Tipperary, who was fired at and wounded when serving notices of ejectment on his tenants, is precarious.

A fearful gale, on Saturday, August 22, caused the destruction of many vessels and their crews along the coast of England.

In Madame Rachel's case the jury could not agree, and were discharged. Madame is still in custody, and will be tried again.

It is believed that Mr. Baggallay, M.P., will be the new Solicitor-General.

Parliament is to be dissolved on Nov. 9. The elections will take place immediately afterwards.

The meetings of the British Association at Norwich are over. The meeting next year is to be held at Exeter.

The Mont Cenis Railway has been greatly damaged by land-slips.

The P. and O. steamers will hereafter call at Penang as formerly.

The reports of extensive gold discoveries at Natal are confirmed.

The election address of Lord John Manners has followed that of Sir Stafford Northcote. No other Ministerial address has yet appeared.

The Liberal programme at the ensuing election includes a reduction in the national expenditure as well as the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

The Prince Royal of Belgium is dangerously ill.

The American yacht Sappho, which challenged the contest, was last in the race round the Isle of Wight.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Major P. A. Reynolds, Retired List, Madras Army—Major A. W. Bolton, Retired List, Bengal Army—Colonel F. Farrant, Retired List, Bombay Army.

Miscellaneous: Lord Farnham—Sir Nicholas Chinnery—The Bishop of Peterborough—Mr. William March—Mr. Commissioner Goulburn—General Sir Francis Cockburn—Lord Normanton.

The following circular which we take from a home paper has been issued to officers of the Indian Army, now on leave, who propose to elect, or have elected, the furlough rules of 1868:—

INDIA-OFFICE, August 24.

(*a.*) Officers now on furlough, or sick leave, shall be allowed to elect the new rules, and to convert their present leave into such furlough as their service may entitle them to.

(*b.*) That those who, on 1st July, had not completed six months' absence, be allowed, from that date, to draw half their total receipts, subject to the maximum and minimum limits. The pay of those who have received Indian allowances and half staff, for any period beyond the 1st July, to be adjusted accordingly.

(*c*) That those who had exceeded six months absence on the 1st of July be allowed to draw half their Indian pay and allowances from that date.

(*d.*) In those cases in which it is not possible to determine whether half staff salary is available for officers on leave, it is to be understood that final adjustment of salary will be made on return to India.

An election once made of the furlough rules of 1868 is to be considered final, and on no plea whatever will an officer be afterwards released from his choice. The Accountant-General's Department of this office have received instructions to adjust, on the next issue of pay, the allowances of such officers as elect the present rules in accordance with the abovementioned decisions.

INDIA-OFFICE, AUGUST 24.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Engineer in Chief of the Navy, and Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Saville Marriott Pelly, of the Bombay Army, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class or Companions of the Most Honour

THE TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN NORTH WALES.

The papers received by the mail yesterday contain lengthy accounts of this accident, which happened the day before the departure of the previous mail.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following account, furnished by the Secretary of the London and North Western Railway Company, was published by the London journals of the 22nd :—

"Shortly after passing Abergele, where the line curves, the driver of the train perceived some trucks running back towards him, and before any measures could be taken to avoid a collision, the trucks, which were loaded with barrels of paraffine or petroleum, from some as yet unascertained cause, became detached from a preceding train, and met the mail; the oil immediately exploded, and in an instant the front carriages were enveloped in flames—rescue was utterly impossible. The number of passengers who perished is not yet known, but from information received up to this time it is feared it will reach twenty-one. Death it is believed was instantaneous, as no attempts to escape were noticed, although the carriage doors were, as usual, unlocked on one side. The carriages destroyed are those attached at Chester. The passengers from London were in carriages in the rear of the train, which were immediately detached and placed in safety. Part of the mails was saved, and with the remaining passengers, sent forward after a few hours' delay. The engineman jumped off, but the guard and fireman are among those who perished. Dr. M'Ewen, of Chester, with aid from medical men in the locality, was quickly in attendance, and with the company's officers rendered every assistance their power."

THE MARQUIS OF HAMILTON ON THE ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—An account of the fearful accident which befell the Irish mail yesterday from one who was a passenger in the ill-fated train and a witness of the catastrophe may not be uninteresting. We had left Abergele about a mile and a half, and were about the same distance from the Llanddulas station, when we were startled by a collision and shock which, though not very severe, were sufficient to throw every one against his opposite neighbour. I immediately jumped out of the carriage, when a fearful sight met my view. Already the whole of the three passenger carriages in front of ours, the vans, and the engine were enveloped in dense sheets of flame and smoke, rising fully 20 feet high, and spreading out in every direction; it was the work of an instant. No words can convey the instantaneous nature of the explosion and conflagration. I had actually got out almost before the shock of the collision was over, and this was the spectacle which already presented itself. Not a sound, not a scream, not a struggle to escape, or a movement of any sort was apparent in the doomed carriages. It was as though an electric flash had at once paralyzed and stricken every one of their occupants. So complete was the absence of any presence of living or struggling life in them that, as soon as the passengers from the other parts of the train were in some degree recovered from their first shock and consternation, it was imagined that the burning carriages were destitute of passengers; a hope soon changed into feelings of horror when their contents of charred and mutilated remains were discovered about an hour afterwards.

From the extent, however, of the flames the suddenness of the conflagration, and the absence of any power to extricate themselves, no human aid would have been of any assistance to the sufferers, who, in all probability, were instantaneously suffocated by the black and fetid smoke peculiar to paraffin, which rose in volumes about and around the spreading flames.

As soon as I had in some degree realized the situation and placed my family in safety, I ran with all possible speed for a considerable distance on the down line to stop the Irish mail, which was expected on the up line; but I found that this had already been done, I believe at Llanddulas station, where possibly, they had knowledge of the escape of the waggons which caused the calamity. On my return I found some of the female passengers collected in a neighbouring field, out of reach of the dreaded explosion of the engine boilers, from which, however, the engine-driver had had the presence of mind to turn off the steam before he jumped off it. The male passengers were assisting in every possible way; their efforts being principally directed to saving the mails and detaching carriages from the burning mass, and it was on comparing notes with each other that the fearful extent of loss of life was realized, and that the task of removing the blackened and charred remains from the burning carriages began.

I saw 11 bodies, if such they could be called, removed and carefully wrapped up in sheets. Beyond the knowledge that poor Lord and Lady Farnham were in these carriages, there was nothing to designate them individually, except a watch with Lord Farnham's crest and coronet. Various other watches, bracelets, rings, and jewelry were picked up and taken in charge of by the police. The country people, who assembled in large numbers, were very kind in their attention to the sufferers by the collision. Most of the wounds, I am happy to say, were but slight, chiefly contusions and cuts about the head. After a delay of six hours the mail train again started on its journey to Holyhead, the ghastly figures and remnants of what so few hours before had been our fellow passengers still remaining in shrouds and temporary boxes where the accident occurred.

The accident happened from carelessness, which involves the highest degree of culpability upon those concerned in it. Some waggons, at the extreme end of which were one or more laden with paraffin oil in casks, had been allowed to escape down the line at the rate of thirty miles an hour on the same line of rails up which the Irish Mail was proceeding at about an equal pace, the collision which ensued, and which was quite unavoidable by the engine-driver, threw the engine of the Mail train off the rails, and no doubt the escape of the paraffin from the broken barrels and its contact, with the fires of the engine, as well as the concussion itself, formed the continuous stream of flame which enveloped the whole fore port of the train.

That an engine of mischief so potent as paraffin should be placed without any exceptional protection at the tail of a luggage train subject to any shock or collision which may befall it, and which alone of itself might cause its explosion, is culpable remissness in itself; but that by carelessness the waggons should be allowed to detach themselves down an incline, and carry death to every living thing obstructing them, is a most serious aggravation of the evil.

Unless some powerful restrictions are put upon the possibilities of such contingencies, travellers by railway will have to inure themselves to the danger of a new form of fearful, instantaneous, and inevitable death, to which the ordinary perils of a collision by comparison appear mild and unimportant.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, HAMILTON.

Viceregal Lodge, Aug. 21.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

The special reporter of "The Times," writing from Abergele on the 23d, sent the following list of the killed :—

Lord Farnham, Lady Farnham; Eliza Strafford, their house-keeper; Edward Outen, his Lordship's valet; Mary Anne Kellet, her Ladyship's maid; and Charles Cripps, his Lordship's footman.

William Townend Lund, William B. Parkinson, and Christopher S. Parkinson, all of Blackburn.

William Smith, the guard.

William Henry Owen, Dublin.

Miss Caroline Lea and Miss Augusta Lea, of Astley-hall, Stourport.

Judge Berwick, of Dublin, and Miss Eliza Berwick, sister of the Judge.

Miss Louisa Symes, Balybey, Wicklow, and Jane Ingram, her maid.

Captain J. Priestley Edwards, Fixby-park, near Huddersfield, and Mr. P. Augustus Edwards, his son.

Mr. John Aylmer, of Walworth Castle, Dundrum; Mrs. Rosina Aylmer, his wife; and Mr. Arthur Aylmer, hisson.

Miss Rose Franks, Dundrum, Dublin.

Mr. Whitmore Scovell, of Windsor Cottages, Croydon, and Miss Catherine Scovell, of Wycroft, near Bray.

Joseph Holmes, stoker.

Sir Nicholas Chinnery, Lady Chinnery, and Mr. Chinnery.

Mrs. Adkins and Miss Adkins, of Kidderminster.

(Thirty-one in all.)

"There can be little doubt," adds the reporter, "that additional names will be discovered to-day or to-morrow, and, as I stated in opening, there is reason to fear that the mortality is not confined to even so large a number as 33. Some small degree of melancholy comfort may arise to the bereaved from the belief that the death of their relatives was instantaneous. This is the opinion of the medical men who were on the spot soon after the occurrence; and the fact that not a single shout or scream was heard from any of the blazing carriages would seem to be strongly in support of that opinion."

It was discovered the same day that Miss Roe, daughter of the late Rev. Peter Roe, of Kildare, had been one of the victims of the accident.

THE FUNERAL.

The remains of the 32 bodies were interred on the morning of the 24th at 10 o'clock with impressive solemnity, and amid such unostentatious demonstrations of sorrow and sympathy as the townspeopie could manifest. Every shop was closed. The silence of death reigned in Abergele and Pensaen. There was not even the tolling of a funeral bell to break the stillness. By the early trains from Chester and Rhyll a large number of the relatives and friends of the dead, many from distant places, came into Abergele. All were in deep mourning. Precisely at 10 o'clock the mourners took their places in the churchyard near the door of the Vestry-room, under the tower of the old Church, the coffins having been piled there.

When the clergyman had reached the close of the lesson, and it was announced that all the coffins had been removed, the procession was reformed. It was, as on the entry into the church, headed by the two reverend gentlemen. Next followed Lord Farnham, supporting on his arm Mrs. Hotham. Outside the churchyard, all round, was a large crowd. People stood or sat on the walls, and men and boys were grouped in the trees which from outside overhung the grave. The conduct of these Welsh peasants was exemplary. Not a word escaped them, and all of them gazed on the scene within the graveyard with a respect nothing short of reverence. Nothing could well have exceeded the severe solemnity of the proceedings. When the mourners reached the huge grave they found there side by side, at a depth of some seven or eight feet, 32 coffins. There were the remains of 33 persons there for interment; but in one case so little had been left of a human body—only what had been gathered into a very small paper parcel—that the remains were put with those of another person.

After the burial a meeting of the mourners was held. Mr. Cawkwell, general manager of the London and North-Western Railway Company, was present. A communication was made to them that the railway company would purchase, as a private grave, the ground in which the interment had been effected, and would rail it in. A committee, consisting of Lord Farnham, Sir H. Edwardes, Major Waterhouse, and others, was appointed to make arrangements for the erection of a tablet with a suitable inscription.

THE INQUEST—EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

The inquest on the bodies was opened by Dr. Evan Pierce, the coroner of the district, on the 23rd, and according to the reports was conducted in a very unsatisfactory and incompetent manner.

On the 25th Lord Farnham—brother of the deceased lord, heir to his title, and hitherto known as the Hon'ble S. R. Maxwell—addressed the coroner as follows :—

Sir,—Before you proceed with the evidence I must ask permission to make a short statement. Painful as it is to my own feelings, I feel bound to do so in the discharge of a solemn duty. I trust that in the observations I am about to make I will avoi t as far as possible anything that may be disagreeable to your feelings as a public officer. As the examination of the witnesses has still to be directed to the immediate cause of death, I think I have a right to speak. When that has been disposed of I will have no right to open my lips. You are aware, Sir, that I attended two meetings of the relatives of those who have lost their lives by this melancholy accident. I now speak the sentiments of every one of them—not only of those who attended the meetings to which I refer, but also of those who had not an opportunity of doing so. It is their solemn conviction that, in the Providence of God, a duty has devolved upon you, which, without any imputation on your motives, you are utterly incompetent to discharge. In the history of this country the proceedings of coroners' inquests has presented nothing like the difficulties which you have to encounter in this case. It is the belief of the relatives of the dead, including two members of Parliament, who were here on the day the inquest opened, that you cannot meet those difficulties in a satisfactory manner. There was a total absence, to say the least of it, of all dignity and regularity in the first day's proceedings, and a manifest exhibition of your utter bewilderment under the circumstances in which you found yourself placed. . . . . I must again altogether disclaim any imputation on the character or the motives of the Coroner. I pity him. I went no further than to express the feeling of myself and others that it was desirable he should have assistance sufficient to enable him to meet the applications of the case, which evidently he is himself incompetent to overcome. I freely admit that he has shown his anxiety to meet the wishes of the relatives, and I desire it to be distinctly understood that I cast no imputation on his motives or character. (Hear, hear.)

The CORONER.—I did everything independently and conscientiously, I assure you of that. I did everything independently, conscientiously, and legally, according to my judgment. But I am sure that this attack emanates from a certain gentleman because I asked that the valuables should be given up to the police. I thought it my duty to do that. Then some of the other gentlemen—Sir Henry Edwardes—thought I favoured the poor woman, the widow of the footman. I only believed her oath when she identified her husband's remains.

The reporter of "The Times" forwarded the following by telegraph on the 26th :—"After the despatch of my parcel a very extraordinary statement was made by a woman, named Dickens, wife of a platelayer, who lives close to the scene of the accident. She swore that she entreated two ladies in two different carriages in the fore part of the train to get out, and asked one to throw out her child into her dress, which she held up for the purpose of catching it. At this time the flames had made the handle of the carriage so hot that witness could not keep her hand on it, and yet ladies were not looking at all frightened. One [said 'Don't mind me,' and the other replied that the children would be killed if she threw them out. Counsel for the railway company publicly expressed an opinion that all this evidence was pure imagination. In order to meet it the company were most desirous that any passengers by the train who can give really important evidence should come here voluntarily. All reasonable expenses will be paid by the company. Lord Hamilton is to be asked to give evidence."

The result of the inquest—as reported in Reuter's telegram of the 5th September—was that a verdict of manslaughter was returned against the brakesman of the train.

MAKING THE BEST OF THINGS.

(*Saturday Review, Aug.* 15.)

PERSONS who have a quick apprehension and a constitutionally excessive dread of pain often hold exceptionally mild and cheerful views. Indeed courage is as much required for maintaining a firm grasp of painful truths as for encountering painful events. Excessive sensibility to painful impressions leads people to evade the facts calculated to produce them. And this applies equally to facts which concern themselves and to those which concern others. It is quite possible to daub oneself as well as one's neighbours with untempered mortar; lull oneself into actual unconsciousness of the dark side of one's circumstances, and in all good faith to give a delusively good account of oneself which may look like courageous cheerfulness, while it really arises only from want of courage to face the true state of the case. That people do by this means to a considerable extent actually succeed in eluding the pain appropriate to their circumstances cannot be denied, and the contrivance is one which it would be hard to condemn severely; but it is, nevertheless, a piteous thing to witness. If it is sometimes melancholy to see people resolutely making the best of things to others, because they can fight their own battles best without sympathy, it is far more melancholy to see them unconsciously making the best of things to themselves because they cannot fight their own battles at all, and feel instinctively that their only safety is in flight. The same tendency to evade painful facts sometimes produces a real or apparent want of sympathy; and a more or less clear perception of the true source of this kind of optimism accounts for the apparent perverseness with which it is often rejected by those whom it is intended to console.

But, happily, cheerfulness is sometimes *bona fide*. There are people who habitually make the best of things, not from a sense of duty, not from a dislike of sympathy, not from any shrinking from pain on their own account or for others, but simply from a natural and unconquerable lightness of heart. These people supply the oxygen of the moral atmosphere, and should be maintained at the public expense to keep it sweet and pure. Even if instead of being as they generally are, active and otherwise estimable members of society, they did nothing but enjoy life, they would still be worth cultivating for the sake of the light and heat which they kindle. The only difficulty is how to regulate them. They are so irresistibly impelled to sing songs that, in a world where heavy hearts are unfortunately common, it is difficult always to keep the vinegar and nitre apart. As a general rule, it may be said that the burden of avoiding such collision lies on the sad and sober persons rather than on the singers of songs, because very cheerful people are so much more readily recognised than those to whom cheerfulness is unwelcome; and because, by a little care, one may generally avoid provoking any active ebullition of cheerfulness, whereas the state of mind which is hurt by cheerfulness is passive, and therefore comparatively permanent. It is also unreasonable to expect any great consideration for the susceptibilities of melancholy people from the constitutionally cheerful, because the very fact of their being so implies a certain degree of insensibility, which involves a corresponding amount of blindness to other people's sensibility. Agenuinely cheerful person makes the best of your troubles because they really do not appear to him very distressing, and it is for you to decide whether such a view will act on your mind as a tonic or an irritant. Considering how apt people are to exaggerate their own troubles, we should in all doubtful cases recommend a very free application of this remedy. In one case out of twenty perhaps the cheerful external view will be less true than the sufferer's own opinion, and in perhaps half a dozen more it will be irritating, notwithstanding, or even by reason of, its truth; but in the remaining thirteen, if not in more cases, it will go far towards effecting a cure.

A habit of making the best of things, in the sense of exaggerating in some degree their bright side, is of course, like everything which implies any departure from truth, to that extent a defeat. But the exaggeration may be only relative—that is, things may really appear brighter to one person than to another; and an exceptionally cheerful person may not be exaggerating the bright side of things as they appear to him, although to others he may seem to be palpably making the best of them. This is the best and most genuine form of cheerfulness. But even this genuine bias on the side of brightness does imply a departure from exact truth, just as much as a bias on the other side. And it sometimes produces a curious effect, corresponding with that form of cheerfulness which we have already described as inverted gloom. This is an appearnce of gloom which may be called inverted cheerfulness. People of very robust and buoyant minds often indulge in an amount of croaking which would drive a more sensitive person distracted. They will lavish condolences with a generosity which may be soothing as long as it does not occur to one that it costs them nothing. And they will calmly predict all manner of public and private catastrophes, the contemplation of which seems only to afford an additional relish to their enjoyment of life, as the ice which is served at table heightens the comfort of a well-warmed dining-room. And just as assumed cheerfulness may be more pathetic than any complaint, so this wantonness of grumbling has often a kind of humorous luxuriance which suggests unfathomable depths of comfort. Everybody knows what it is to hail an outburst of ill-humour as the surest sign of improvement in a convalescent. And a comfortable interpretation may be put upon a good deal of the discontent which people express under more ordinary circumstances.

All these varieties, both in the inner feeling and in the form of its manifestation, are intermingled in different people in such various proportions, and with such various modifications from individual character, that it becomes almost impossible in practice to guess at the degree of real cheerfulness represented by cheerful behaviour, and as such outward behaviour will be differently interpreted by different observers, it is equally impossible to predict its effects in any given case. Nobody can say with any confidence whether making the best of things will be cheering or depressing to others. In so far as it is believed to be an indication of genuine cheerfulness, the chances are that it may be rather welcome than otherwise to anybody who is not in such a state of depression as to feel that cheerfulness implies a want of sympathy. But the moment it is perceived to be in any degree assumed or practised upon principle, the result of bluntness of sensation, the chances are that it will be either depressing or unpleasing to the spectator in proportion to the fineness of his own perceptions.

STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS IN FRANCE.

(*Army and Navy Gazette, Aug.* 15.)

WE translate the following interesting article from the "Semaphore" of Marseilles :—

"Information received by the Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles, respecting the comparative navigation by steamer and by sailing vessel during the year 1867, confirms a state of things already well known to exist. Steam navigation is becoming still further developed; the size of the vessels is increasing, as well as the number of voyages; in fine, there remain few ports of importance in the Mediterranean which are not frequented by some regular lines of steamers. The results of the navigation by sailing vessel are less brilliant. So far as French shipping is concerned, its effective is maintained with difficulty, and the purchases, which have been facilitated by the last law on naturalisation, have scarcely repaired the losses of the preceding years. As for the coasting trade, there is but little change in the movement to which it gives rise. The opinion of the members of our Chamber of Commerce is very clearly expressed. According to them, navigation by sailing vessels is destined to one day disappear from the Mediterranean, and to be supplanted by steamers, improved and enlarged, and in a measure to realise a considerable saving of time, if not of expense also. With respect to the Mediterranean, that opinion seems to be perfectly justified by the facts observed. By degrees the steamers are seeking for those elements of freight to which before they could scarcely pretend. English owners possess steamers which not belonging to any particular line, are always disposable for freight, and are always to be had in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, as they have for a long time been in the Baltic, at the moment of the shipment of corn. Steamers have this year gone to fetch grain in the Danube for Marseilles, and the English have been satisfied with the results of those operations. The French steam shipping is, it is true, less enterprising, but there is no reason why it should not one day follow its competitors in the course they have traced out. The future of steam navigation is assured in the Mediterranean, because it there finds, better than elsewhere, the indispensable conditions of its success—the fuel, of which scarcely any port of the least importance does not possess a depot, and the means of obtaining supplies or effecting repairs, for each year the plant of the majority of nations is improving, in view of the services to be rendered to steam shipping. By degrees, as this development advances, marking at the end of each period its vitality and its force by some progress, the fact becomes more and more evident that steam navigation will one day succeed in triumphing over the obstacles which appear to be opposed to its preponderance in the Mediterranean.

"Sailing vessels cannot hope, with an intermittent and irregular sailing power, for the same rapidity in their voyages. All they can expect is some improvement of detail. A patient observation of the conditions of navigation and the coordination of the results may enable them to turn to better account the caprices of the wind. The science of the seaman, united to the intelligence of the owner, should, however, contribute to the attainment of the second of the conditions which distinguish the steamer—namely, its regularity. This would be a means of salvation—perhaps not for trips of short duration, but for long voyages. Examples are before us. Besides the regular lines of steamers from Brazil or La Plata to Marseilles or Bordeaux, there are services of sailing vessels starting also at fixed dates. Are they not in a prosperous condition? And if we look further back, has the great activity of the steam navigation between Europe and the United States prevented sailing vessels from having regular lines with England or with France? Appearances, therefore, admit of the hope that sailing vessels will be able to maintain the competition with steamers for long voyages. We acknowledge the remarkable progress that has been made by the one, but we must not be too hasty in concluding that the approaching downfall of the other is inevitable, nor manifest so little confidence in the other for our views to be considered as the mark of a lamentable discouragement. The Chamber writes that 'the Italians, Greeks, and Austrians navigate under such conditions as to defy all competition.' The cause given is this :—'Their sailing vessels are built at a low price, in consequence of its relatively low cost of timber, and of labour, and of an execution which often leaves much to be desired. They are, moreover, manned by maritime populations—poor, hardy, and sober, and who have no other means of existence than that offered by a sailor's life. On the other hand, our wooden vessels cost more in the construction, and the populations of the French coast, placed under conditions of ease and comfort quite different, manifest more and more repugnance as regards the privations of navigation in sailing vessels.' Instead of this sort of admission of helplessness, to which it is almost difficult to subscribe entirely, we should have preferred a searching examination into the details and causes which increase the cost of our vessels, and which keep aloof the maritime populations from the sea; and, by the side of these obstacles, an indication of the possible remedies, if there exist any; and we believe that in the absence of any radical cure, there may at least be found some efficacious palliatives. If steam navigation has only to allow itself to follow the current of progress which impels it along, the same cannot, it is true, be said of sailing navigation. The latter requires a patient examination into the difficulties which impede its advance, and to that point serious attention should be directed. The study is worthy of being undertaken, as it may produce some advantages by which the whole country—and Marseilles, also, no doubt—would profit. This inquiry has just been commenced at Havre by the initiative of some intelligent owners, and under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of that town. We regret that a similar investigation has not been opened at Marseilles, directed to general facts, and to the particular conditions of our port. It is yet time to repair this omission, if, as we hope, the opinion expressed by our Chamber of Commerce, quoted above, is not to be considered as a judment without appeal."

THE BRITISH ARMY.—A Parliamentary return shows the numbers, officers and men, serving in the army in the last nine years. In 1859 the number of the regular army—cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, sappers, and miners—was 218,447, and the militia, volunteers, and enrolled pensioners brought the total up to 339,121. In 1860 the regular army increased to 228,791, and the large addition to the volunteer force brought the total number up to 460,511. In 1861 the regular army numbered 227,005, and a further addition to the volunteers brought the total to 483,672. In 1862 the numbers were 215,579 and 512,245; in 1863, 222,688 and 527,211; in 1864, 215,975 and 530,058; in 1865, 213,612 and 523,391; in 1866, 204,614 and 514,689; in 1867, 204,396 regular army, and 518,770 total, including militia, volunteers, and enrolled pensioners. The volunteers were 14,981 in 1859; 133,342 in 1860; 176,571 in 1861; 173,318 in 1862; 178,260 in 1863; 1,26,334 in 1864; 194,430 in 1865; 197,511 in 1866; 204,029 in 18 7. The distribution of the regular army in 1859 was 66,921 at home; 39,566 in the colonies; 111,960 in India—total, 218,447. In 1867, 89,198 at home; 48,280 in the colonies; 63,918 in India—total, 201,396. The amount voted for all these services was £13,532,776 in 1859; £15,356,781 in 1860; £16,003,572 in 1861; £16,060,350 in 1862; £15,469,237 in 1863; £14,844,088 in 1864; £14,348,447 in 1865; £14,388,479 in 1866.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 20th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11 1/4d.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" demand	.....	1s. 10 7/8d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10 3/4d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8 "
3	do.	1/11 1/16 "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/10 15/16 "
On demand		1/10 7/8 "
On Scotland		1/10 7/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) At the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees granted for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

		per Rupee
On London, at 6 months' sight above	250	1s. 11 1/2d.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/8d. "
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/16d. "
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11d. "
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. "
On demand	.....	1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland do.	.....	
On Ireland do.	.....	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers in the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months		4 per cent.
6 do.		3 "
3 do.		2 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Bankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4	do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3	do.	at 1s. 11d "
2	do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1	do.	at 1s. 10½d. "
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 10 3/4d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 4 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondees on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£982,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100
RESERVE FUND	£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.

J. R. HOTSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.

R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.

W. E. FERRE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.

E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.

R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England

and

National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

6	"	5
12	"	6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance, Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED—1843.

MESSRS. LAMBS, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and dox. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	"	Do.	" 18 0 "
Cognac	"	Do.	" 16 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Clarets	'St. Julien'	" 18	"
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12	"
Austrian Wines, Red and White			
Voslauer		Rs. 18 to 23	

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1863. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London :—

CHAMPAGNE	Quarts in Cases of	1 doz. each	
Do.	Pints do.	2	"
MOSELLE	Quarts do.	1	"
Do.	Pints do.	2	"
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do	1	"
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do	1	"